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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. 09/700,863 11/21/2000 Philip Edwin Howse A0-1269 2839 27127 7590 06/10/2005 EXAMINER HARTMAN & HARTMAN, P.C. SMITH, KIMBERLY S **552 EAST 700 NORTH** ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER VALPARAISO, IN 46383 3644

DATE MAILED: 06/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Applicant(s)
. 4	Application No.	1
Office Action Summary	09/700,863	HOWSE, PHILIP EDWIN
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Kimberly S Smith	3644 days and ress
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).		
Status		
 Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 June 2004</u>. This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final. Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i>, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. 		
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 1,3,4,7-18,20-23,25,26,28-32,35-46,50,51,53 and 56 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1,3,4,7-18,20-23,25,26,28-32,35-46,50,51,53 and 56 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.		
Application Papers		
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>21 November 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).		
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 		
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)	6) Other:	

Art Unit: 3644

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 06/09/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. As per the discussion during the interview of February 25, 2005, the remarks regarding the rejections under 35 USC 112 first and second paragraphs are not considered sufficient to overcome the rejection of record. A more detailed discussion of the substance of the interview can be found in the Interview Summary of 02/25/05. The rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.
- 3. Claims 1, 3, 4, 7-18, 20-23, 25, 26, 28, 32, 35-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter that was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. With regards to claims 1 and 23, the specification is silent as to what properties of the particulate material enable it to be dislodged from air flowing at the surface but not across the surface. The particulate matter is subjective to turbulent airflow irrespective of the direction from which the force is created. As such, the specification has provided no defining features of the particulate material that enable it to be readily dislodged by air flowing at the surface but not dislodged by air flowing across the surface.

Art Unit: 3644

- 4. Claims 11 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter that was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. There is no basis within the specification that the scope of the applicant's invention included placing an electrostatically charged powder which subsequently discharges. The cited passage by the Applicant as providing support for this limitation is directed to deficiencies in prior art inventions in which "The electrostatic charge on the powder discharges more rapidly in high humidity environments and, irrespective of climatic conditions, wind blowing through the trap tends to remove eventually the powder completely therefrom. Accordingly it is a further object of the invention...". If this passage were cited to show support for the applicant's invention and currently claimed limitation, it would also provide support for the wind blowing through the trap removes the powder completely therefrom, which is contrary to what the applicant has previously claimed.
- 5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 6. Claims 1, 3, 4, 7-18, 20-23, 25, 26, 28-32, 35-46, 50, 51, 53 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- 7. With regards to claim 10, it is unclear as to how the particulate material is not electrostatically charged when first rendered airborne by the pest? It has been maintained throughout the specification that a charge may be imparted on the material as it is rendered

Art Unit: 3644

airborne from the particulate material-bearing surface. If the charge is not present when first rendered airborne, when does the electrostatic charge occur?

- 8. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear as to how the particulate material deposited as electrostatically charged powder becomes discharged when place on an electrically insulating material? Further it is unclear as to how a claim 11 may depend from claim 10 as there is no definitive way to determine that a once charged powder is completely discharged as claim 10 requires a non-electrostatically charged particle.
- 9. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is questioned as to how something may be "further eliminated". If previously eliminated, how is it possible to further eliminate something?
- 10. The term "readily dislodged" in claims 1, 12, 23, 36, 45, 51 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "readily" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. The specification states that during the experimental test case that with the use of the recess and raised edges along the periphery, loss of the powder via wind (i.e. transverse air flow) was seen. As such, one is not capable of determining what the Applicant's definition of "readily" is to include. Further, as the claims are directed to include limitations encompassing both non-charged and charged

Art Unit: 3644

particulate material, is the same amount of force required to "readily" dislodge the charged and non-charged particles?

- 11. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear at line 10 as to what is meant by the "material being sufficiently readily dislodged"?
- 12. Regarding claim 53, it is unclear as to how a claim limiting the particulate material being deposited in the recess as an electrostatically-charged fine powder can depend from a claim (i.e. 51) which requires that the particulate material is not electrostatically charged while within the recess?

Conclusion

13. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Art Unit: 3644

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kimberly S Smith whose telephone number is 571-272-6909. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 10:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Teri Luu can be reached on 571-272-7045. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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HARVEY BEHREND PRIMARY EXAMINER